

SLO

round house a *fit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon*.
 Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
 Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:
 Jult in that place a narrow *fit* we make,
 Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
 Inserted thus, the wounded rind we clofe. *Dryden*.
 I found, by looking through a *fit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it parallel to the prism, I could see the circles much distinct, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton*.
 To SLIVE. *v. a.* [from *slip*, Saxon.] To split; to divide.
 To SLIVER. *v. a.* longwise; to tear off longwise.
 Liver of blaspheming Jew,
 Gall of goat, and *slips* of yew,
 Sliver'd in the moons eclipse. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.
 SLIVER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef.
 There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
 Clamb'ring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,
 When down her weedy coronet and herself
 Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak. Hamlet*.
 SLOATS. *n. f.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey*.
 SLOBBER. *n. f.* [from *glava*, Saxon.] Slaver. See SLAYER.
 To SLOCK. *v. n.* [from *slack*, Saxon.] To slacken; to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slacken; to quench.
 SLOB. *n. f.* [from *slava*, Saxon; *slava*, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.
 The fair pomgranate might adorn the pine,
 The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine. *Blackmore*.
 When you fell your underwoods, low haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 SLOOP. *n. f.* A small ship.
 To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *slap*, Saxon.] To drink grossly and greedily.
 SLOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.
 The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors.
 But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,
 Be thankful. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
 SLOP. *n. f.* [from *slap*, Saxon; *slap*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowers; open breeches.
 What said Mr. Dombledon about the fatten for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shaksp. Henry IV*.
 SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. *Junius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *lopen*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of activity or declivity; forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.
 Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *slower* rise and fall. *Bacon*.
 Murm'ring waters fall
 Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,
 That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
 Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton*.
 SLOPE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
 2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.
 Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon*.
 My lord advances with majestic mien,
 And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
 Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope*.
 SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.
 Uricl
 Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd
 Bore him *slope* downward to the fun, now fall'n. *Milton*.
 To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.
 Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
 Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
 Their heads to their foundations. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.
 On each hand the flames
 Driv'n backward *slope* their pointing spires, and rowl'd
 In billows, leave i' th' midst a horrid vale. *Milt. Par. Lgt*.
 The star, that rose at evening bright,
 Toward heav'n's descent had *slop'd* his westerling wheel. *Milt.*
 All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
 Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain:
 Nor 'till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,
 Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope's Odyssey*.
 To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.
 Betwixt the midst and these the gods assign'd
 Two habitable seats for human kind;
 And cross their limits cut a *slipping* way,
 Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden*.

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Uplifts a palace, lo! th' obedient base
 Slips at its foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope*.
 There is a frait hole in every ants nest half an inch deep, and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addison's Spectator*.
 SLO'PENESS. *n. f.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.
 The Italians give the cover a graceful pence of *sloping*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Watson's Architect*.
 SLO'PEWISE. *adj.* [from *slope* and *wise*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.
 The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through the Ose from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the Ose. *Carew*.
 SLO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.
 These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby on the South*.
 SLO'PPY. *adj.* [from *slop*.] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *slabby*. See SLAB.
 To SLOTT. *v. a.* [from *slugten*, Dutch.] To strike or dash hard.
 SLOTT. *n. f.* [from *slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.
 SLOTH. *n. f.* [from *slap*, Saxon.] It might therefore be not improperly written *slath*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *sloth*.
 1. Slothness; tardiness.
 These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
 This dilatory *slath* and tricks of Rome. *Shak. Henry VIII*.
 2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.
 False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
 Hog in *slath*, fox in stealth. *Shaksp. King Lear*.
 They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *slath*. *Milt*.
 Industry approach'd,
 And rous'd him from his miserable *slath*. *Thomson's Autumn*.
 3. An animal.
 The *slath* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew*.
 SLO'THFUL. *adj.* [from *slath* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.
 He that is *slathful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov. xviii. 9*.
 The desire of the *slathful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour. *Prov. xxi. 25*.
 To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds
 Timorous and *slathful*. *Milton*.
 Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
 Who liv'd in *slathful* ease and loose delights,
 Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
 The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden*.
 The very foul of the *slathful* does effectually bid hiedrowling in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange*.
 SLO'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *slathful*.] With sloth.
 SLO'THFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *slathful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.
 To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneity; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slathfulness* and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker*.
Slathfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov. xix. 15*.
 SLOUCH. *n. f.* [from *sluff*, Danish, stupid.]
 1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is.
 Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift*.
 2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.
 Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slouch*;
 Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay*.
 To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.
 SLO'VEN. *n. f.* [from *slaf*, Dutch; *slaf*, Saxon, Welsh, nasty, filthy.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.
 The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*. *Hooker*.
 Affect in things about thee cleanliness,
 That all may gladly board thee as a flow'r:
Slovens take up their stock of noisomeness
 Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herbert*.
 For as when *slovens* do amiss
 At others doors. *Hudibras*.
 You

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You laugh, half beau, half *sloven* if I stand;
 My wig half powder, and all snuff my band. *Pope*.
 SLO'VENLINESS. *n. f.* [from *slovenly*.] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.
Slovenliness is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Wotton*.
 SLO'VENLY. *adj.* [from *sloven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.
Slovenly at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Estrange*.
 SLO'VENLY. *adv.* [from *sloven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner.
 As I hang my cloaths on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope*.
 SLO'VENARY. *n. f.* [from *sloven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness.
 Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
 With rainy marching in the painful field:
 There's not a piece of feather in our host,
 And time hath worn us into *slovenary*. *Shaksp. H. V*.
 SLOUGH. *n. f.* [from *slug*, Saxon.]
 1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.
 The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough*; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired.
 The ways being foul, twenty to one,
 He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrown. *Milton*.
 A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*. *L'Estrange*.
 2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation.
 Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to insure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and appear fresh. *Shak. Twelfth Night*.
 When the mind is quicken'd,
 The organs, though defunct and dead before,
 Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,
 With cast *slough* and fresh legerity. *Shaksp. King Lear*.
 As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
 With shining checker'd *slough*, doth sting a child,
 That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shak. Hen. VI*.
 Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade
 In open plains, or in the secret shade,
 When he, renew'd in all the speckl'd pride
 Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside;
 And in his Summer liv'ry rolls along,
 Erect and brandishing his forked tongue. *Dryden*.
 The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticula, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Grew*.
 The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are born into the ether. *Grew's Ceph.*
 3. The part that separates from a foul fore.
 At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings, which was the fordes. *Wise man on Ulcers*.
 SLO'VENLY. *adj.* [from *slough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy.
 That custom should not be allowed of cutting scraws in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift*.
 SLOW. *adj.* [from *slap*, Saxon; *slava*, Frick.]
 1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.
 Me thou think'st not *slow*,
 Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,
 Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd
 In Eden, distance inexpressible. *Milton*.
 Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke*.
 2. Late; not happening in a short time.
 These changes in the heav'n's, though *slow*, produc'd
 Like change on sea and land, fidereal blast. *Milton*.
 3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.
 I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Ex. iv. 10*.
 Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut. *Milton*.
 The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison*.
 4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.
 Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*
 To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden*.
 5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.
 The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger. *Common Prayer*.
 He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov*.
 6. Dull; heavy in wit.
 The politick and wise
 Are fly *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope*.
Slow, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly*.
 'Tis a body, and went but by the body's leave,
 Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
 Dispatches in a minute all the way
 'T'wixt heav'n and earth. *Dante*.
 To the flame of *slow*-endeavouring art
 Thy early numbers flow. *Milton*.

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This day's death denounc'd, if ought I see,
 Will prove no sudden, but a *slow*-pac'd evil,
 A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton's Par. Lgt*.
 For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost. *Pope*.
 Some demon urg'd
 To explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile. *Pope*.
 To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not in use.
 Now do you know the reason of this haste?
 —I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*. *Shakespeare*.
 SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *slow*.] Not with velocity.
 1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.
 The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,
 Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope*.
 2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.
 The poor remnant of human feed peopled their country
 again *slowly*, by little and little. *Bacon*.
 Our fathers bent their baneful industry
 To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;
 But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,
 Whose rising pow'r to swift dominion flew.
 We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,
 While images reflect from art to art. *Pope*.
 3. Not hastily; not rashly.
 4. Not promptly; not readily.
 5. Tardily; sluggishly.
 The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finished. *Addison on Italy*.
 SLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *slow*.]
 1. Slowness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.
 Providence hath confined these human arts, that what any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.
 Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swiftness or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts*.
 2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.
 Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of death. *Hooker*.
 3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.
 Christ would not heal their infirmities, because of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley's Sermons*.
 4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.
 5. Deliberation; cool delay.
 6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.
 SLOWWORM. *n. f.* [from *slap*, Saxon.] The blind worm; a small viper, venomous, but scarcely mortal.
 Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the Cecilia, or *slowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 To SLOWBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.]
 1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.
 Nature shew'd the doth not like men, who *slubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney*.
 Bassanio told him, he would make some speed
 Of his return: he answer'd, do not so,
Slubber not business for my sake. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice*.
 As they are *slubbered* over, the malignity that remains will show itself in some chronick disease, or in some species of the *lues venerea*. *Wise man's Surgery*.
 2. To stain; to daub. [This seems to be from *slubber*, *slubber*, or *slaver*.]
 You must be content to *slubber* the glofs of your new fortunes, with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shaksp.*
 3. To cover coarsely or carelessly.
 A man of secret ambitious ends, and proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity. *Wotton*.
 SLUBBERDEGULLION. *n. f.* [I suppose a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch.
 Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,
 Bate *slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd
 As thou didst vow to deal with me,
 If thou hadst got the victory. *Hudibras*.
 SLUDGE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *slug*, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.
 The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud. *Mortimer*.
 SLUG. *n. f.* [from *slug*, Danish, and *slug*, Dutch, signify a glutton, and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton.]
 1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.
 Fie, what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not! *Shakespeare*.
 2. An hindrance; an obstruction.
 Usury duffs and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon*.